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THE Organized FARMER

Vol. 23 February 5, 1963 No. 3

DON'T LEAVE IT TO JOE

You got that same old feeling again that the winter lasted already too long, and that you want to do something?

FEBRUARY 12
Is Your Day!

Do That Day - The Mop-up Campaign of the Membership Drive.

Your President reports:

Let's Put Some Life In "The Old Girl"

New Boundaries, New Spirit
By ED NELSON, President F.U.A.

The F.U.A. is a continuation of the "so called grass roots" organization that was organized as early as 1905. During that time it has undergone many changes although it has retained many of its original characteristics. Some of these are, the Provincial board, the directors, sub-district directors and the locals. Along with these similarities goes the membership fee. It has ranged from \$1.00 per year per member to a new high for the next year of \$6.00 per family.

Over the years it has been possible to maintain, with very few exceptions, a fairly constant membership with a fairly constant activity. No other province in Canada nor any part of the US can boast a better record. At the January board meeting this year the board took a historic step. They decided to change the district and sub-district boundaries to coincide with the boundaries of municipalities and counties. It is historic, not because boundaries have not been changed before, but because this is the first time they have been co-terminous with any other form of organization. The change has been contemplated for several years but only finalized at this time. The main rea-

son for the change is to make it possible to do a more realistic job of program planning. If it should become possible, and I think it must, to make all the Co-op district coincide with the new FUA districts, much of the work of program planning will be simplified. Once the needs of a district are established, whether they be co-op, municipal, agricultural, or purely social, it will be much easier to plan for these needs and act on them. There will be little or no reasons to go outside the district for more technical assistance or direction from head office.

MAIN HOPE
One of the main hopes we have
(Continued on Page 2)

Office Term Five Years?

The FUA Board has drawn up a constitutional amendment to be referred to the locals. This amendment would limit the term of office for all officials from the President down to the local level to 5 years. It would take effect at the 1964 elections. That is if an official had held office 5 or more years by 1964, he would not be eligible for that office in 1964. He could hold the office again in 1965, and could be nominated in 1964 for another office. If you favor this, send it to your district convention.

The resolution reads: "No official of the FUA from the President down to the local level shall be eligible to hold any one office for more than five consecutive years. This amendment shall take effect at all elections held during the year 1964."

If each member gets only one, yes, only one new member (you do not have to be satisfied with ONE), the FUA will be well over the top of the hill.

DON'T SAY: "LET JOE DO IT"

That isn't fair to Joe, nor to all other members of the FUA, nor to the FUA itself. Joe WILL be out on February 12, but shouldn't members be ashamed of themselves if they would leave it all to that trusted old work-horse Joe? Shouldn't they feel real cheap if they would leave it all to him, who has already done so much? Wouldn't they be cheating on their own responsibility?

Joe's work does not involve any dangers. We have checked the history of the FUA, and no canvasser has ever been reported missing through an act of cannibalism. Joe has always returned from all his canvassing trips whole and hearty. He has found his neighbors to be friendly. He says: "They listen to me, because I am working for something much greater than me. I am working for the FUA, for every farmer in Alberta."

Go out on February 12 and get memberships for the FUA. You will be proud of yourself when you can say, even if you have been out only on February 12, 1963:

"I WAS JOE"

ONLY ONE INTEREST SERVED BY ONE-SIDED PRESENTATION

Letter Mailed To All R.E.A. Boards

The president of the FUA, Mr. Ed. Nelson, has sent the following letter to all Rural Electrification Boards in the province:

Gentlemen:
It has been brought to our attention that the Alberta Power Companies are now offering to send speakers to the Annual Meetings of all R.E.A.'s to present their side on the question of Public Power.

It is not the purpose of the FUA to interfere with your busi-

ness. However, we feel we have a duty to Alberta farmers to point out that a one-sided presentation made by an interested party is not likely to disclose the full facts to your members. May we suggest that if public power is to be discussed at your meeting that it is only fair to your members to have both sides of the case presented.

For many years the FUA has supported the principle of public
(Continued on Page 2)

EVERY GIRL WANTS TO BE A QUEEN

Dear Girls:

I believe that every girl wants to be a Queen. It isn't difficult to be one. Stir up your local to support your candidacy in the Jr. FUA Queen Contest. The way to do it? Get the men interested in the Contest and in yourself.

It isn't difficult to accomplish that. Every minute of the day a man is falling for the charm of a girl, and your charms are such that nobody can withstand them. It is also one of your basic rights to fight for the chance of becoming a Queen. Some prodding and pushing may be needed, but men are not only used to it, they have got to like it. It gives them the heavenly feeling that the weaker sex needs them.

Therefore, girls, go to work and do a darned good job. Don't give the old fellows a chance to say that girls aren't anymore what they used to be (in pushing power, I mean). Get your FUA local to elect a Queen candidate. Push for it and push hard. Success awaits you just around the corner, and I am hoping to see you there, with the Queen's crown on your lovely head.

Sincerely yours,
X X X X X
(Signature not readable-Ed.)

Editor's note to the men - My advice to all locals is—elect a Queen and support her in every way possible. Don't wait for the pushing and prodding, let's do it ourselves. That will save face for us all and help us to retain the feeling that we can run things the way we want. To help you to find your way: names of candidates must be in the Central Office not later than March 18th. If any president or secretary wants to be courageous far beyond the call of



duty, bring the matter of electing a candidate up yourself. The poor fellow may not know what dangers lie ahead of him, or he may be simply so busy running things that he just forgets this item on the agenda. The fellow who wrote the letter to the girls is apparently such a coward that he didn't dare to write a readable signature. You are in a different position as a promoter of the Jr. Queen Contest. You see the Kims, Lizes and Lanases daily around you, and you want to give them their rightful chance in life. In doing just that you will save for all us men that proud halo that we, the men, run things and run them efficiently. If the use of the word "efficient" doesn't do the trick, you are a hopeless case, and you still must be living in a pre-historic era.

Let's Put Some Life In "The Old Girl"

(Continued from Page 1)

for this arrangement is that more work be started and finalized by the district organization so that local people will be able to participate.

Any matters pertaining to municipal affairs can be planned, discussed along with municipal officials, and very likely acted on at the district level. Only the more serious matters of a broader nature need to go to the Provincial or Federal level. The same thing will apply to agriculture and management problems. It can also become the centre of activity and information for the delegate or director of any or all the co-operatives the farmers are interested in. It can become the "cracker-barrel convention" modern style. Any delegates that go to provincial or federal meetings from such a district will know what those people needed and thought. There should be no excuse for sending a delegate who was not effective or did not know what they wanted said. There would not be any excuse to this end of a district.

NO WISHFUL THINKING

I can already hear someone say, "Oh, but this is all wishful thinking." All I have to say to that is, it may be, but it needn't be. The ingredients are there. The people, if they will put the effort into it can make it work.

If everyone sits back, complains and does nothing, it will be no good. If this happens, much of the blame for failure will lie with local people. If the leaders presently holding office refuse to start the ball rolling, it is time to find new people and FU & CDA will be ready to help train them.

Democracy is meaningless unless local people participate in making decisions. If you believe in democracy, now is the time to go to work. Only responsible people, with an understanding of other people's needs and wants, can make democracy work.

Get your locals together. Talk these things over. Invite your district director to speak about it. Help him plan and organize the new sub-districts or what will likely become the county organization.

Select the best leaders you can find in the county. Give him or her or both a few "bucks" to work with. Above all, please, please do not strangle this effort by refusing to finance it.

BUSINESS MEANT

Why not start a system of district fees? Not 50c, not \$1.00, but \$5.00 or \$10.00. Let people know you mean business. Let's put the farmer on the map as a guy that is interested in his business, his district, his community. Let's make

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

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The Organized Farmer

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Non-members \$1.00 a year

Members 50c a year

Authorized Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

9934 - 106 St., F.U.A. Bldg., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Printed by C&P Press Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

1963 one of the years to remember in an organization that has had many memorable years in the past 60 years. It isn't a radical change. It is only putting a little life into "the old girl." Help us!

KEEP THIS WEEK FREE

The 1962 Annual Convention decided that this year's convention would be held in Calgary. It will be held at the Palliser Hotel, December 9-13.

Early District Conventions

The following dates were set for district conventions:

Dist. 13	Tuesday, March 26
Dist. 14	Wednesday March 27
Dist. 15	Thursday, March 28
Dist. 11, 12	Monday, June 18
Dist. 8, 10	Thursday, June 20
Dist. 2	Friday, June 21
Dist. 3	Saturday, June 22
Dist. 5	Monday, June 24
Dist. 6	Tuesday, June 25
Dist. 4	Thursday, June 27
Dist. 7	Monday, June 10

Intestate Succession Act

The present provisions of the Intestate Succession Act appear to be unfair to widows. The FWUA wants the act amended to provide that a widow be entitled to the first \$30,000 of her husband's estate.

Identification of Allergies

Some persons are known to be seriously allergic to anti-biotics. The FWUA Convention passed a resolution requesting that a standard code be adopted by the medical profession to mark persons so affected with an identification.

Help To Attend Vocational Schools

Attending vocational school can cause quite a hardship for students from rural areas, because the vocational schools are located in the cities, and the rural students have to pay not only tuition fees but also room and board. The FWUA requested the Farmers' Union to recommend to Division Boards and County Councils to enter into agreements with School Boards controlling vocational schools to allow students from other areas to attend these schools, and get these Boards and Councils paying boarding allowances and tuition for such students and that these payments be included in the Foundation Plan Formula.

Aid Requested For Sufferers Of Chronic Diseases

The FWUA Convention passed a resolution urging the Provincial Government to consider financial aid to people afflicted with chronic and incurable diseases much in the same manner as aid is now available to those afflicted with T.B. or cancer.

Co-Terminous Boundaries

The Board Meeting decided to make the district and sub-district boundaries co-terminous with the county, M.D. and L.I.D. boundaries. This was done on instructions of the 1962 Annual Convention. Locals affected by this change will be notified. Another district was added, making the total number fifteen. The new district will comprise of the counties of Wheatland and Newell. An organization convention will be held in March in this district.

F.U.A. Board Started Some Streamlining Operations

The FUA Board met from January 14 to January 17 in the Board Room at Central Office. The agenda for this four-day meeting was overloaded, but Directors managed to wrestle through it and complete the job.

The matter of the membership got full attention. Up till now the procedure has been to appoint the membership committee in the summer board meeting, but it seems more advantageous to appoint this committee at an earlier date, giving it more time to make preparations for the drive. The committee, appointed for the 1963 drive is: R. Page, director, District 10; P. Babey, executive member; Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, president FWUA; Mrs. P. Molen, secretary-treasurer FUA, and G. N. Leenders, executive manager FUA.

From now on the membership committee will be empowered to use organizers in areas where they deem them necessary without approval of district officials, but only after the district director has been notified.

District dinners will be assisted financially in the form of grants. To stress the sense of urgency, members will be asked to complete the membership drive in one day.

To make the work of the organization easier and more effective sub-district boards will have to be organized. All districts are requested to put this subject on their convention agenda.

Resolution No. 39 out of the Convention Book, requesting the FUA to bring pressure on the Minister of Transport to complete the CN Railway between Heins-

berg and Frenchman's Butte was sent back to District 4 for action.

The grant to the Alberta Federation of Agriculture was set at \$1,500.00, including \$150.00 for the Research Council and \$200.00 for Farm Forum. The grant to the National Farmers' Union for this year was set at \$6,000.00. Ten people will be sent to the Leadership Techniques Conference at Banff. The total cost per person is \$110.00, from which amount the FUA will pay \$75.00.

BOUNDARIES

The FU & CDA district team set up was discussed at considerable length. The Board decided that de-centralization is necessary and that work at the sub-district level has to be done. This can be done much better when the boundaries of sub-districts are co-terminous with those of the counties, M.D.'s and L.I.D.'s. The Board decided to make these boundaries co-terminous which also resulted in the changing of some district boundaries and the creating of a new district, No. 15, containing the counties of Newell and Wheatland. The present boundaries will be in effect until the District Conventions. Locals affected by the change in boundaries will be notified.

The present method of allocating district fees will be studied by a committee, consisting of Messrs. Page, Young and Cameron.

NEXT CONVENTION

The 1962 Convention was hardly finished, but preparations had to be made for this year's convention in Calgary. It will again

last five days. The questionnaire filled out by the delegates attending the Convention in Edmonton leave room for only one conclusion: They considered it a very good convention. Speakers and panels received a very high rating, but a great majority of those attending considered that there are enough speakers on the program and no more should be added. The Board decided accordingly.

Though the two panel discussions made a deep impression on many delegates and a majority of them felt that one or more of these discussions should be added to next year's convention agenda, the Board decided to act carefully and to have not more than two panels at the Calgary Convention.

Three important resolutions on organization and/or basic policy will be discussed in groups and then brought before the Convention. If possible, steps will be taken to lower the number of resolutions coming before the convention to have more time available for real important matters.

Starting this year the organization's budget will be presented to the Convention.

Through lack of space we are able to give only this (too) short summary of this very important meeting.

Chest X-rays Cards

The FWUA is of the opinion that all persons having chest x-rays should be provided with cards, stating name, address, date when the X-rays were taken and the result of the test.

MAKE NO MISTAKE . . .

About Seeing

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ONE-SIDED PRESENTATION . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

ownership of power companies, after considerable study and many cost analyses have been made. These indicated clearly that public ownership would mean a considerable saving to the people of Alberta.

The information we have compiled over the years is available to anyone who requests it, and we have also the people who could present this information to meetings.

Alberta farmers are told that they are getting power at actual cost or less. Actually only a very complete study by a special commission could prove or disprove such a claim. However, the comparisons that we are able to make, indicate that our farmers are not treated as well as farmers of other provinces.

There is also the undeniable fact that in Alberta the private power companies are making higher net profits on invested capital than in any other part of Canada, or the USA.

The question of public power is rapidly coming to the front in Alberta. If your board desires information or assistance on the matter, we are at your service.

District 14 Bonspiel March 4-8

Entry forms for the Eleventh Annual Bonspiel of District 14 have been mailed to all local secretaries. The Bonspiel will be held from March 4 to March 8 at the Lethbridge Curling rink. Entries must be mailed to Bonspiel Secretary Miss Molly Coupland, Box 433, Lethbridge before Feb. 18. There will be the usual five events plus a series of special prizes. Plans have been made to have a banquet and dance during the bonspiel. Curlers wanting to take part must be 1963 members of the FUA.

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Board Makes Submission To Provincial Cabinet

Sixteen Resolutions Discussed

The annual Submission to the Alberta Government was presented by the Board of Directors on Wednesday, January 16. It contained 16 resolutions, which all received consideration.

Such a presentation doesn't lead too easily to answers binding a government, but all points were well presented and explained.

The following Cabinet ministers were present: Premier Manning; Mrs. Ethel Wilson, Minister without portfolio; Mr. A. J. Hooke, Municipal Affairs; Mr. Norman Wilmore, Lands & Forests; Mr. L. C. Halmrast, Welfare; Mr. H. E. Strom, Agriculture; Mr. E. W. Hinman, Provincial Treasurer; Dr. J. D. Ross, Health; Mr. Gordon Taylor, Highways; Mr. A. Holowach, Provincial Secretary; Mr. A. R. Patrick, Mines & Minerals.

It was stated by the Submission, that the organization believes that very soon agriculture must, like all other industries, plan and control the production and marketing of its produce. This should be done by the farmers themselves, through democratically controlled organizations, set up for this specific purpose. Anything any government can do to set the agricultural industry upon its own feet and in full control of its own problems should make the burden on governments less onerous in the future, which is desirable from the standpoint of both government and farmers.

"COMPULSORY TAKING"

Many FUA members are worried about the question of "compulsory taking" of land for the public good. This problem has never had any genuine analysis and to date is not recognized as having any monetary value. Does the "right to own property or land" have any monetary value? If it does not, what, if any, is the responsibility of society to people who must give up a prized possession in the name of progress? If the government could see fit to call a conference to establish some kind of policy on this matter, the FUA would be glad to participate.

The submission said that it is the sincere hope of the organization that the development of the McMurray Tar Sands will not be turned over to large foreign corporations without safeguarding the needs of our own people.

The FUA stand on the public power issue was re-stated and the government was requested to initiate a plebiscite about this issue as soon as possible, the time of which will not coincide with a federal or provincial election.

VETERINARIANS

As the livestock industry in Alberta grows there is a serious need for more veterinarians and more veterinary laboratory services. The submission requested that the government make haste through preliminary discussions with other

provinces and the federal government so that the first classes might get underway, possibly in the coming year, and the necessary building construction could begin within the next two years.

During the discussion of the Submission and the accompanying FUA resolutions, Mr. Manning said that there is recognition of "compulsory taking," because a certain percentage is added to the normal price which will be paid for property taken. However, there can be substantial differences between different Boards and different cases. The report made by a representative of the government and Mr. W. J. Harper, FUA, after visiting some well sites, will be studied.

The Premier said that the Alberta Research Council is of the opinion that the dropping of water tables—as noted for example in the Pembina Oil Field—is not a result of pressurization of oil wells but of a general lowering of the water tables in Western Canada, perhaps as a result of the drought.

SEISMOGRAPHIC WORRIES

Complaints resulting from seismographic work worry the government more than those about pressurization of oil wells. Four or five government people are constantly working on these seismographic cases, and it is of the utmost importance that farmers notify the government straight away when they notice a drop in the water level after seismographic work in the area has been done.

With regard to rural Telephone Companies which have to convert to new equipment, the suggestion was made that the companies concerned deal with the cabinet. The A.G.T. is unable to give these companies a percentage of the toll originating in rural lines, said Mr. Taylor, Minister of Highways, as the A.G.T. is already in debt as a result of the change over to new equipment. There is a possibility of higher rates which Mr. Taylor stated had not changed since 1926 or 1927.

TAXATION

Regarding the FUA resolution opposing taxation on farm buildings, Premier Manning said that there is no change in the government's stand on this subject. When the matter of municipal taxation is studied it could be helpful to make a difference between farm buildings used as a residence and buildings for the operation of the farm. Today there are many houses in the country, especially in the

vicinity of larger cities, which are not farm houses but home for people who want to escape high taxes elsewhere.

Mrs. Ethel Wilson, Minister without Portfolio, isn't much in favor of declaring Farmers' Day a legal holiday. Her reasons: Other working people and business will lose a day's pay or a day's profit. Farmers instead work every statutory holiday as the law concerning these days is not enforced for them.

MD ACT

The provincial government doesn't feel guilty in not notifying all rural people about changes in the Municipal District Act. Mr. Manning said that the government is trying to make as much information available as possible. Besides, the MD people are rural people, he said.

Mr. Nelson stated that he would like to see machinery set up to let councillors report about their district. The premier isn't in favor of holding a plebiscite before a County is set up, as is requested by the FUA. As an explanation for the difference between urban and rural people in setting up a county, the answer was given that urban people don't hold annual meetings, and therefore must be given the opportunity of deciding by a plebiscite.

Calcium dextros and calcium gluconate aren't available any more in country stores, because nobody in these stores has any knowledge about these drugs, said Mr. Halmrast, former Minister of Agriculture.

About an active pilot weather modification project the government stated that scientists expect to have knowledge within a few years to attack hailstorms and measure the result of the experiment.

The posting of all dangerous school bus loading zones along highways is under study, and the government will move as fast as possible.

Unity and Teamwork Stressed At CFA Meeting

Ten Alberta delegates attended the CFA Annual Meeting in Windsor, Ontario January 22-25. Windsor, the sun parlour of Canada, suffered its coldest weather since 1900, making us, from the prairies, feel right at home. The key note of the meeting was struck by Dr. Hannam in his presidential address stressing unity and teamwork for organized agriculture. A resolution supporting continuing negotiating with the National Farmers Union toward unity was passed unanimously.

The C.F.A. resolved that price support guarantee the farmer a floor price for his product on specified quantities and that the federal government use the method of direct payment to farmers to make up the difference between the market and the support price.

This brings C.F.A. policy on price support practically in line with the Unions.

Twenty of the 90 resolutions passed dealt with dairy problems, indicating this to be the real trouble spot in agriculture today.

The Dairy Farmers of Canada are giving serious consideration to a quota system, in connection with a price support program, for both excess fluid and manufacturing milk. All milk produced over quota,

would not be eligible for any government subsidy.

A special dairy conference of all interested farm organizations and the provincial and federal government representatives is to be held in February. There seems to be general recognition that total production must be tailored to fit market demand.

Agriculture Minister Hamilton used graphs to show net income on the prairies to be about \$3,000 in the past four years, \$2,000 in Central Canada and British Columbia, and average income in the Maritimes, to be only \$1,000.

He stressed the need to help the eastern farmers most, but also pointed out that increased exports of Prairie grain had helped all Canadian farmers.

An Alberta resolution for more trade with Mainland China was passed and received headline filling in the Windsor paper. The paper's editorial supported this expansion of trade and favored also Canadian government recognition of Red China.

The Honorable Viscount Amory, British High Commissioner to Canada was main guest speaker. His experience as British Agriculture Minister and also as Chancellor of the Exchequer makes him a real authority on price support. His description of the Annual Price Review, at which the National Farmers Union and government representatives sit down together and discuss levels of price guarantees, made us all envious of the position of the British Farm Union. Farmers' co-operatives and statutory marketing boards play an increasingly important role in Britain. His parting words were: "Live as if you would die tomorrow. Farm as if you would live forever."

Flooding Problem In District 2

The farmers in the Deadwood and Dixonville area, FUA Distr. 2, have again tackled a problem in their area which has caused much distress among the twenty-seven families in that district. The problem stems from the fact that the Whitemud Creek, normally a small stream, floods the adjoining farmland every spring. This problem has been talked about in the FUA locals, and with the MLA for the Constituency—it has been discussed at the Provincial level, but to date no action has been forthcoming to assist farmers in their problem. Saturday, February 2nd, a meeting was arranged with the local MLA, Mr. Montgomery, to again discuss this situation with the idea of some solution or corrective action being considered. The local FUA was represented. District 2 Director Howard Hibbard, and the Alternate Director, Mr. E. F. Iddins were also at the meeting.



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(Please say you saw it in The Organized Farmer)

Power Panel Discussion Was Lively

Mr. Gale:

Mr. Gale, general manager of Calgary Power, opened the discussion on the topic: "Public or Private Power."

"In democracy differences of opinion are bound to occur. As a matter of fact, we encourage them and learn from this. It is in this spirit that I accepted your invitation to present some of my personal views on the subject of public power, even though I feel I am somewhat at a disadvantage up against the silver tongued oratory of my friend, Mr. Young. Mr. Young's letters, articles, addresses and resolutions on the subject of public ownership have existed for many years. Mr. Young's patience and dedication to his cause I have always admired and although I think his conclusions have been drawn from a misinterpretation of the facts, affected naturally by his political leanings, I think they were honest in intent. No doubt he will tell you that this has nothing to do with political leanings, and will cite the true fact that parties of all political stripe are in the power business. What he won't tell you is the reason why parties of all political stripe have taken over this power generation and distribution.

"POLITICAL REASONS"

"Let us look at a few of these cases. In Manitoba there is a Manitoba Power Commission, because half the people in Manitoba live in Winnipeg, where the cost of power supply and the distribution of it was exceedingly cheap and in fear of raising their costs to their city customers, the power company refused to extend its lines in the rest of the province, so the government had to take over. It was much the same thing in Ontario. In Saskatchewan the power companies encouraged the government to buy them out. In the recent Quebec proposed take-over, economics in no way entered into the nationalization of the industry. It was strictly more jobs and more control for Frenchmen. In B.C., although it is not in agreement with some of the passages of the B.C. Electric Act, the take-over there was political and not economical. The socialization of the power industry, the take-over of power companies in other provinces, was done for reasons which do not exist in Alberta.

CHEAPER POWER

"Mr. Young will tell you that government ownership does supply power at cheaper rates and does supply money to the provincial treasury. I have gone to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (DBS) which body is charged with collecting the figures and there it says that power supplied by investor-owned companies was 17% cheaper than that supplied by government-owned utilities, contributed 22.7% of their gross revenue to the cost of government which publicly-owned commissions did not. Mr. Young, of course, will refer to the particular conditions in Alberta.

"In 1950, on the basis of power sole, Saskatchewan power received 2.58 cents per kilowatt hour after taxes. All of Alberta private companies received 2.09 cents, or 1.63 cents after taxes. This means that the people of Alberta received their power at one-third less than they do in Saskatchewan.

"No doubt Mr. Young will attempt to show you that the money that the City of Edmonton makes on its publicly-owned power plant is proof of the value of public ownership.

"I am maintaining that in spite of the contribution to city coffers that the city power plant makes, Calgary Power could supply energy 10% (ten percent) cheaper than the city does if the tax regulations in both systems were equalized, and still provide the same revenue

HERE ARE THE TWO SIDES PRESENTED

The day was Wednesday, December 12, the third day of the Annual Convention. The program mentioned for the the afternoon: Panel Discussion—Electric Power. The large hall at the Macdonald Hotel was filled again to the last seat, the same as the day before.

Now there were no blackboards on the platform. Only three persons were sitting there: Mr. Ed Nelson, F.U.A. president and panel chairman. On the right of Mr. Nelson was Mr. F. T. Gale, general manager, Calgary Power Ltd., on the left was Mr. Henry Young, F.U.A. executive member.

The topic to be discussed: Should power companies be publicly or privately owned. Mr. Gale spoke in favor of private ownership, Mr. Young in favor of public ownership. There were interruptions during the discussion, but they showed how intensely interested delegates and visitors were.

On this page we publish a practically verbatim, though shortened report of the discussion.

to the city. One has only to look at the comparative figures of the cities of Edmonton and Calgary to wonder just what advantage the debt of the Edmonton plant has produced.

Now I come to the farms, the things that you are interested in. For a 3 K.V.A. transformer and using 350 kilowatt hours, and by the way, I am using the Calgary Power rate, and an average one, because that represents two-thirds of the power, Calgary Power charges for this consumption \$9.50, Saskatchewan Power \$12.39, Manitoba Power \$7.23, B.C. Hydro \$9.00, Ontario Hydro \$8.21. I grant the Calgary Power farm rate does not tell the whole story, because the farmer has to put up the whole cost of his system and owns it. In addition he is permitted to write off his whole system in income tax returns over

ten years. Our government provides 3½% financing where it is asked."

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

"The second point—the point of view of provincial development—is it necessary for power facilities to be publicly-owned? On this question quite often it is said that one owner would be better able to develop our water resources in the matter of joint use of our rivers, first of all for irrigation and, second for anti-pollution and municipal use and third for power purposes. The government of Alberta maintains rigid control and every license that is granted stipulates that power must be third in importance to the other two. The government insists on this and there is in fact excellent co-operation to the total benefit of all concerned. Govern-

ment ownership of power companies would not improve this. Mr. Young will tell you that under government ownership the higher power rate that exists in the Peace River area will be brought into line with the rest of the province. He does not tell you that these higher rates are lower than rates existing under government ownership across the border in B.C. We all know that there are a few power-hungry politicians who like to build huge glamorous monuments in the name of development to which they can point with pride. Power plants can only be constructed under private operation to meet a need, otherwise the power company goes broke. It is my company's pride that over its history it has kept up with the demand, but has never overbuilt its system at the expense of its customers and this is only

one instance of efficiency that government power does not match.

"Mr. Young will say that our advertising programs are extensive compared with the publicly-owned companies'. The answer to this is simple. Both our advertising budget and our publicity staff are ½ of either Manitoba Power Commission or Saskatchewan Power Corporation.

"Mr. Young will tell you that there are over 300 R.E.A.'s all operating under different inefficient conditions. I believe that the majority of R.E.A.'s are proud of their own set-ups. But would this improve under government ownership?

PROFITS

"I now come to a point on which Mr. Young has beaten the drum for many years. The profit of the profiteers. Under this heading we will be accused of being a monopoly. This is, of course, not from choice, but by government direction to prevent wasteful duplication in costly facilities, and government ownership would not change this, but would only create a larger monopoly.

"Mr. Young feels that government ownership would net the province ten million additional dollars a year out of the earnings and taxes. Another group recently came out for a figure of five million dollars, which only serves to emphasize the fact that if there is such a wide divergence, there must be an almost complete misunderstanding of the regulations under which we operate. In any case, Mr. Young will probably support his argument first by saying that the common shares of Calgary Power Limited have increased in value many hundred of times during the life of the company. This increase in the value of common shares in no way differs from a farm which was a homestead in the early days and could be filed on for ten dollars. Over fifty years of plowing back the farm's earnings, in clearing, construction, buildings and improving its value, it can finally be sold for, say, one hundred dollars an acre. This is improving its value many times. Our company, for 30 years of its fifty year life never paid a cent to the common shareholder but plowed all of the earnings back into the business. Even now it is paying out earnings only at 3% of the market stock, the rest of the earnings is going back into the business and you should agree that this is the only way business should be developed and it is good for the province.

STOCK SPLITTING

"Another old chestnut of Mr. Young is stock splitting, at which he scornfully points his finger as a scheme to cover up profits. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The earnings of our business vary like the flow of a river all the way from 1% on and it is easy to select the peak period for earnings just as it is easy to select the flood period in the flow of a river. The reasoning is not wrong, but it is incomplete.

"You will agree with me that profit is not a nasty word, it is the driving force that causes man to do his best in raising cattle, pigs, grain or producing power, and so long as we collectively have placed controls against abuse, so long as we, the farmers and the power people, don't take over some of the privileges of government, don't ask for special privileges, then our free way of life is assured in the way I think most people want it.

"Thank you for listening."

Mr. Young:

"You know, after listening to Mr. Gale, I want to say first that I hold no animosity at all against him, or any other official of a power company. I am sorry he

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)



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F.U.A. LOCALS . . . ACTIVE IN JANUARY

★ **Islay** decided to invite a representative of MSI to one of the next meetings to get full information about this service. Mr. Ralph Wilson, Field Supervisor for the M D Vermilion River showed films on tree planting, weed control and handling silage. Twenty-four members and two visitors attended the meeting.

★ **Partridge Hill** heard a very good Convention report from Robert Alton. Officers for 1963 are: Vardon Lawrence, Fort Saskatchewan, president; Robert Alton, vice-president; Garth Osbaldeston, Fort Saskatchewan, secretary-treasurer; Harry Smith, UFA Co-op agent. Harry Lawrence and Ted Osbaldeston were appointed to make arrangement for a bonspiel. R. G. Radway will be invited to talk at the next meeting about the FU & CDA district team.

★ **Earlton** elected the following officers: Ted Quaschnick, R R 3, Hanna, president; Geo. Fleck, vice-president; Mrs. N. B. Quaschnick, R R 3, Hanna, secretary-treasurer; auditor Mrs. Toni Quaschnick. Directors: Mrs. J. Phibbs, Mrs. Geo. Fleck, Mrs. N. B. Quaschnick, Mrs. Ted Quaschnick and Mrs. Victor Mohl. Mr. Victor Mohl, secretary of the Sullivan Lake School District gave a report on plans of the Board. Each month a couple will be chosen to act as chairman and secretary for that particular meeting.

★ **Sylvan Heights** listened, on a bitterly cold night, to a report of Carl Lee about a hog marketing meeting held in Ponoka. The executive for 1962 will carry on its work in 1963. The local plans to send a younger member to the Leadership Course in Banff. On February 14 a panel discussion will be held on Mental Health. The local finds the refund on membership dues not only unnecessary but rather silly. It considers any local worthy its salt should be able to finance its own activities. A resolution expressing this view will be presented at the District 9 Convention.

★ **Saddle Mountain** met at the UGG elevator office. Sixteen members and 4 visitors were present. Paul Stanich gave an interesting Convention report. The next meeting will be held February 13, and someone from the local Agricultural Service Board will be invited as guest speaker. The annual meeting of the Saddle Mountain UFA Co-op local was held immediately after the local meeting.

★ **Clover Bar** heard complaints that ornamental spruce trees were stolen before Christmas. Though the police was provided with car license numbers nothing had been done about it. A donation of \$25.00 was made to the local Boy Scouts. Members listened with pleasure to the Convention report, which mentioned the successful Gold Eye Lake raffle.

★ **Gratton** held a curling playoff on February 2. The local held a joint meeting with the UFA local. Jim Jackson reported about the UFA operation. Ole Raasok gave his report of the FUA Convention. On February 12, a joint meeting will be held with other locals in the area.

★ **La Glace** met at the home of J. I. Fredland. Only five members were present. The magnificent new curling rink apparently kept many away from talking about their own farming operations.

★ **Marwayne** will continue the bookkeeping and farm management course, which started last year. Funds will be raised by raffling a purebred pig, offered by Joe Hale. Council will be approached about the north approach to Marwayne from Highway 45. The meeting was held at the home of Earl Gray.

★ **Newbrook** decided to meet on every second Monday of the month. On February 15 a Box Social and Dance will be held to raise funds for the local. The four recreational directors, Fred Horyn, Don Schyver, Reginald Nikiforuk,

and Willie Nendze will look for an orchestra and the booking of the hall. Pete Spidal was elected by acclamation as president, Anton Turko as vice-president and Patricia Nendze as secretary.

★ **Elk Point** will sponsor a weed control short course on March 5. UGG will be asked to move its not used grain elevator at Armistice to Elk Point. This can help to retain the CNR line. The meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Pinder. The next one will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sid Holthe.

★ **Egremont** had a meeting with 24 members present. The two delegates and the one visitor reported about the Annual Convention. The Annual Social Evening will be held February 8.

★ **Three Creeks** held its annual meeting at the McKinney Hall. Twenty members braved a young blizzard and ice-slick roads to attend. The convention delegate noted in his report that the convention means a lot of hard work and very little play. The unit membership has climbed to 39. Jim Seeley was re-elected as president. Board members for 1963 are Tom Watt, Bill Sydorchuk, Alvin Kuhre, Vern Barrow and Andy Coulson. Robert Gunning continues as secretary. Next meeting is April 5. Mrs. Bea Chapman will be asked to attend.

★ **Riverton** met at the home of William Hansen. Eleven members showed up. A team will be entered in the District 7 Bonspiel. Ben Timanson is in charge of necessary arrangement. Officers for 1963 are: Ben Timanson, president; Wm. Maddex, vice-president; Mrs. Beth Boothman, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Helen Timanson, Wm. Hansen, Winnie Matheson, Verne Sinclair, directors. Next meeting: February 20, at the home of Bert Parr.

★ **Ardrossan** will send a delegation to meet the government about the Wildlife Crop Damage Act. Personnel from Central Office will be asked to join this delegation. The meeting was held at the home of R. Scheers. Seven members attended.

★ **Dapp** listened to Mrs. Flora O'Brien, secretary of the local UFA Co-op, reporting that dividends at 6% totalled \$474.68. Out of this amount the local will receive about \$38 being ½% dividend. The same amount plus \$5.00 will be given to Mrs. O'Brien for her services. The balance 5% goes to the purchasers. A bursary of \$50.00 was established for any student of the Dapp School who enters University, Agricultural or Veterinary College. In case there is more than one applicant, the bursary will go to the applicant with the highest school standing. An amount of \$50.00 was donated to the local boys' hockey team. Wm. Seatter reported on the Annual Convention. Fifteen members were present and one visitor; Wm. Balay, Rochester. Convener was Mrs. Auger.

★ **Horse Hill** saw its new president Bert Ebbers in the chair, at the home of Clarence Visscher, where 24 members met. The chairman mentioned the opening of the new UFA Co-op Farm Supply premises, and explained that the membership fee is divided as follows: 50c canvasser's commission, 50c subscription to The Organized Farmer, 90c to the District. This leaves only \$3.10 for Central Office expenditures. A committee was set up to organize Ladies' Night in February, an annual event held to honor the ladies who do such a lot for the local by making members welcome in their homes where meetings are held. It is expected that in the near future a Seed Cleaning Plant will be built in Gibbons. Jack Duggan extended an invitation to all 4-H Clubs in the neighborhood to visit his purebred Hereford herd for judging or field day. Jim Bentley introduced Bruce Bocock,

who gave a very comprehensive and informative report on the Annual Convention. Dan Danard thanked Bruce Bocock for his report. A motion passed unanimously stating that the FUA doesn't give enough support to the AFA. It will be taken to the sub-district meeting. Secretary of the local is S. E. Sweetnam.

★ **Tofield** appointed L. Shewchuk and L. Ferguson to look into the possibility of organizing a dance to raise funds for the local. The local will again supply trophies for the Farmers' Bonspiel (Motion E. Goeglein and H. Macadoo). As quite a bit of canvassing has yet to be done L. McInitie and C. Sears were asked to do the area west of the town, I. Ness, the King-

man district, and H. Macadoo and C. Niemetz north of the town. The Government will be approached to take over the main road north of Tofield as the traffic is too heavy for a municipal road. A. Haukedal and L. Foshaug will be asked to audit the books. R. Crispin suggested that the town be congratulated on the very much improved condition of the street. E. Hardy will be asked to be guest speaker at the next meeting.

★ **Morinville** discussed the answer of the minister of agriculture about the final oats payment. Much information was received from the delegate's Annual Convention report. A New Year's Eve Dance was held. President of the local is Oscar Hittinger and secretary

G. Pelletier. Twenty members attended the meeting.

★ **Bay Tree's** main topic was the Convention report, presented by Marcel Dechief in an excellent manner. After the local meeting another meeting was held, attended also by the Bonanza local, where Ray Dyken of Federated Co-ops spoke about livestock feeds and showed films on the same subject. It was a good meeting.

★ **Carstairs** discussed the Community Council by-law. MacCartwright was elected as director in the place of John Foat. Mr. Foreman, MSI representative, gave information about the MSI plan. Lunch was served by Mr. Poirier and the new lunch convener Mr. Abell. Twenty members attended.



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Remember the old general store? Bulky barrels of ginger snaps and sour pickles and slow, dark molasses? Salted cod and horse collars hanging side by side from the rafters?

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A CHALLENGE TO RURAL PEOPLE

Use the possibilities technical and vocational education offer

By MRS. RUSSELL JOHNSTON, F.W.U.A. Representative

The attempt to provide technical and vocational training which will develop a greatly improved pool of skilled manpower and raise the general level of Canadian workmen is a challenge to Canadians. We are spending on this program, at all levels, about \$450,000,000 to develop a strong vocational program in the high schools, to train technicians, to train and re-train the unemployed and the handicapped, and to educate the teachers to carry out the plan.

I repeat—this opportunity in the field of education is a challenge—a challenge which the Alberta Government, the Department of Education and the local authorities seem to be meeting. But are we—the average citizens, urban and rural, meeting the challenge? Are we recognizing the opportunities and directing our young people that they may take the greatest advantage of them?

We ask for and we need more trained guidance personnel but in the final analysis great responsibility rests with the parents. The parents and the public must recognize (a) that a university education is not necessarily a status symbol; (b) that a technician requires as good a high school education and different but equally important aptitudes; (c) that every young person should enter a field of endeavor which is a challenge to his or her ability but is not so far beyond that ability that there is no hope for satisfactory achievement; (d) that before we can give sound advice to the young people we must study the opportunities that are available to them.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

To date the major activity in Alberta is an effort to provide the necessary buildings and equipment for the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, two projects for business education and 13 projects for technical and vocational training. It is hoped that all will be completed by March 31, 1963 to take advantage of the federal grants offered. Only Ontario and Alberta are adopting plans to introduce strong industrial vocational programs into the high schools. In Alberta progress is being made in setting up a suitable curriculum. At the last meeting of the General Curriculum Committee when the elementary and the junior and senior high school curricula were discussed much consideration was given to the industrial vocational program. Two programs at the senior high school level are being planned: (1) a four-year matriculation program oriented industrially in electronics and electricity and also meeting the matriculation requirements of the university, (2) a three-year diploma vocational program with 50% of the program in the vocational area. The schools will develop their own one and two year terminal programs in such areas as building maintenance, welding and possibly carpentry. In any one shop there may be all three types of programs. Eventually adult education will be added.

CO-ORDINATING

There is a co-ordinating committee working on the problems of articulation with the Apprentice Board, the Technical Institutes and the University. It is hoped that a program will be developed by next September which will articulate with all three. The Technical-Vocational Education Committee is developing programs of study and considering all aspects of administering these programs in the high school. The Provincial Technical-Vocational Advisory Committee Training Board was recently appointed by the Minister to advise him on all aspects of vocational education, including the schools of Agriculture, Adult Education, Private Schools, etc. The F.W.U.A. has representation on this Board. Each province will develop its own program but the federal government is calling a national confer-

sentatives of the Alberta Research Council, the National Employment Service and the Statistics Branch which is attempting to discover what is happening in Alberta in this regard. The changing employment opportunities emphasize the advantage of the four-year matriculation program which enables a student to enter a variety of occupations.

In conclusion I wish to express the hope that many of the locals took part in the December 10, 1962 Farm Forum Discussion on Vocational Education and answered the F.U. / C.D.A. questionnaire. If you wish further information my convener's report to the FWUA convention deals with "Technical and Vocational Education" and the "Curriculum News Letter" which will be sent to the FWUA locals in February or March will deal more thoroughly with the subject.

EMERGENCY HEATERS

The FWUA again will urge authorities to equip school buses with emergency heaters using non-explosive fuel. There have been cases during snow storms that the heating units in school buses didn't work due to engine trouble.

Beginning with our first March issue you can advertise you local meetings in The Organized Farmer at the very low price of 50c per announcement. They will be published in the following manner:

EDMONTON—Meeting February 29th, 8:00 p.m., at the home of Mr. John Doe.

In case you want to announce the name of a guest speaker, your ad would read:

EDMONTON—Meeting February 29th, 8:00 p.m. at the home of Mr. John Doe. Guest speaker: Mrs. John Doe.

Your cost then would be only 60c per announcement.

Ads to be published in the first issue of each month (reaching members around the 8th) must be in Central Office not later than the 25th of the preceding month.

Ads to be published in the second issue of each month (reaching members around the 20th) must be in Central Office not later than the 8th of the same month.

We hope locals will make use of this service. It costs them less than sending out cards, and the message goes to all members.

Ads for the first March issue must be in Central Office not later than February 25th.

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FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—model D J.D. tractor on rubber, PTO, lights, ser. 68626, \$500; 4-14 Cockshutt plow A1, fitted for hydraulic \$200; Case 24 run DD Drill on rubber, grass att., new condition \$500. Victor Buyar, Breton, Alta. 2778-0

FOR SALE—Pulley to fit Ford or Ferguson Tractor, \$35.00. Apply George Elchuk, Bonnyville, Alta. 3326-0

FOR SALE—John Deere 730 Diesel Tractor, fully equipped, 1,400 hours, \$4,100. P. E. Tolley, Monarch, Alta. 3327-2X

WANTED—High Beam Brush Breaker in good shape. Peter Staciuk, Box 165, St. Michael, Alta. 3325-2

HORSES

FOR SALE—Shetlands 4" to 42". Blacks, Blues, Black with White, Silver Tails. Yearlings, priced \$50.00 and up. Helmer Riley, R R 3, Lacombe, Phone 788-2188, Ponoka 3248-0

SEED GRAIN

FOR SALE—Registered Garry Oats in bulk—germination 93%. A sample of this oats won 5th prize at the Toronto Winter Fair. Joseph Lundblad, Box 147, Valleyview, Alta. 3261-0

RUSSIAN WILD RYE GRASS SEED

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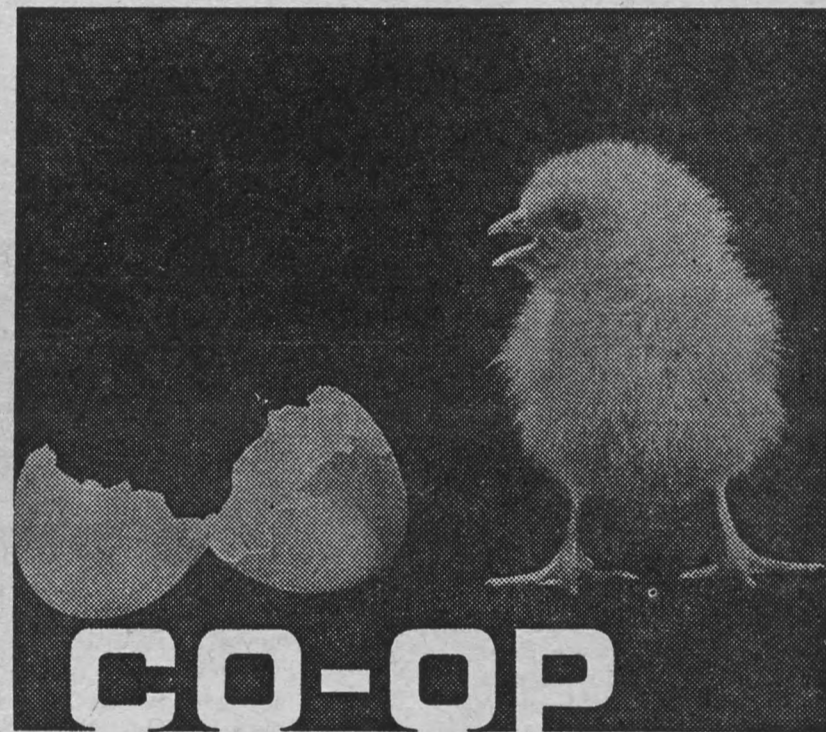
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Power Panel . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

seems to feel a little heated towards me, but I regard these more as doing a job, a job they are paid for, and Mr. Gale is here today in that capacity. He is doing the job he is paid for and is doing his very best to put forward the best aspect on what I think is a poor case.

"It has always been FUA policy and it is a tradition handed down to us from the UFA, the idea of public ownership of power and telephones and that sort of thing. I notice Mr. Gale in ranging far and wide had nothing to say about telephones, because he knows we have the cheapest, most efficient system in Alberta of any place in Canada, far more efficient and cheaper than where they have private ownership. The trend of today is to public power. Do I need to prove that to you? I don't think so. When the present take-over is complete in Quebec, as it will be I suppose in about a year or so, and what has been done in B.C. and New Brunswick, we will have seven provinces out of the ten in Canada, and they are all the biggest ones, that have public ownership of power and it is estimated that there will be ninety percent of the people in Canada will be getting their power from public sources.

"The first reason I would advance why electric power should be a public enterprise, is because it is a monopoly and monopolies of that type that serve all the people and are essential to the welfare of the people should be publicly owned.

SAVINGS

"The other point I want to bring up is the savings which are possible with public power. To begin with, a power system requires a tremendous amount of money to finance it. When you are dealing with money that runs into hundreds of millions of dollars, the saving of even one percent on the cost of that money is quite an item, and it is a well-known fact that a public body borrowing under provincial guarantee can get money cheaper even than a giant enterprise like Calgary Power. The Twentieth Century Fund in the US made a study of this and it was established that public utilities could secure money two percent cheaper than the rate allowed to a private utility. That would not be just as true in this country, but it is one of the ways in which public power can make a saving. Then the interest rate on money. If you have followed the financial statements of the power companies in this province, as I have over quite a number of years, believe me, profit is no fluctuating thing here, it only fluctuates in one direction and that is up. According to their own financial statements they averaged a rate of profit for the private utilities in this province over the past five years at 12.9%, almost 13%, after paying income taxes and all these other taxes that Mr. Gale told you about. You think that we would have to pay over half that to borrow money? Of course not, and that is one place where we could certainly save money.

CAPITAL GAINS

"Then there is the question of capital gains. Mr. Gale was on awfully thin ground when he talked about splitting shares. In 1947, when the Calgary Power Company was re-organized they dated everything from that date. The common stock of Calgary Power was issued at \$10 a share. The people who re-organized it then took over all the assets of the old company at \$10 a share. Mr. Gale made a comparison here between the increase in the price of that stock, the value of that stock, and the increase on a farm. Can you imagine any more unfair comparison than that? What do you think the owners of the Calgary Power common stock have done to increase the value of that common stock? I am not talking about

BUTTER IS STILL YOUR BUSINESS

Butter has become a veritable whipping post for a number of things. It is supposed to cause heart disease. We have a surplus of it—and it is much too expensive—and why must butter alone have that golden yellow color which many homemakers would like to see in the margarine they purchase from the stores? Why in the face of all this should YOU support butter? Is it any of your business—or should you just let it go hang?

Well—we all want a healthy rural economy and butter is an integral part of this. Butter itself brings in approximately \$13 million annually to Alberta by virtue of the butter that is exported out of the province. The value of milk and cream produced on Alberta farms in 1961 amounted to 51.8 million dollars. The major portion of this money

was spent right here in Alberta with a large number of urban people reaping many benefits.

The consumption of butter dropped by 25% in 1949 when margarine was introduced into Alberta. There are indications that it would drop still more if coloring of margarine were allowed. This would certainly have a depressing effect on the income of a large section of the rural population. If margarine colored in the same way as butter were on sale with butter side-by-side on the same counter freezer under the label of "Dairy Products" and at half the price—would not many a homemaker who had previously bought butter be tempted to make the switch? She would certainly appreciate the immediate financial saving. But would she or would her husband save in the long run? A lower consump-

PERCENTAGE OF OILS AND FATS USED IN CANADIAN MARGARINE

	1960	1961	1962 (10 months)
SOYBEAN	67.4	44.1	36.9
MARINE & FISH	9.1	21.3	31.3
PALM	6.1	12.3	9.2
COCONUT*		9.1	9.3
COTTONSEED	8.1	4.6	1.9
OTHER**			
VEGETABLE OILS	4.1	5.0	6.0
LARD & ANIMAL FATS	5.2	3.6	5.4
TOTAL POUNDS	135,604,000	148,160,000	124,808,000

*Included with other vegetable oils in 1960.

**Includes sunflower, rape and safflower seed oils.

Source—Oils and Fats, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

You can see that a number of different oils were used. About the only oil grown in Alberta in any quantity which can be used is rapeseed oil. Only a small amount of this can be incorporated in margarine, otherwise it becomes unpalatable. Most of the other oils are imported, not only into Alberta but into Canada. Most of these are imported from the U.S. and with an unfavorable rate of exchange. This is not funny.

It can be seen that soybean oil which in 1960 constituted 67.4 per cent of the oil in margarine only amounted to 44.1 per cent in 1961 and 36.9 per cent in most of 1962. The reason—soybean oil had gone up in price. The manufacturers of margarine can do this whenever the market is against them on one of the oils they use. The increased use of marine and fish oil certainly does not help the rural economy of Alberta. The manufacturers of butter do not alter the composition of the fats at different times of the year. If more Albertans supported their home product there would be less surplus and better living for all in the province. Alberta has the largest acreage of undeveloped arable land of any part of Canada (11 million acres of uncultivated grey wooded soil). Because these soils are lacking in certain elements, grain growing is not possible, however, grasses and legumes which can best be marketed through

dairy cows have proven to be the most suitable crops for these areas. Dairy cows return to the farmer on grey wooded soils more per acre than any other crop. They have played an important role in developing these soils already under cultivation and will undoubtedly do so in the future with satisfactory markets for butter.

HEART DISEASE

Now what about the charges of heart disease that had been laid at the door of butter? It has been often said in the past that the saturated or animal fats may give rise to an increase in cholesterol (deposit inside the arteries) and that this brings on heart disease. It has been claimed that the unsaturated fats (vegetable oils) do not have this effect. While it is true that margarine does contain vegetable oils, it also contains saturated fats. So it is not entirely in the clear.

One of the most significant statements on this point has recently been made by the American Medical Association in a pamphlet entitled "Latest Food Fad is a Wasted Effort." This is quite a short article but it is well worth reading by those who have had any doubts whether the consumption of butter is damaging to the condition of the heart. Two sentences from this article are worth quoting:

"It is not known what type of fat if any may be beneficial in preventing

tion of butter would increase the unemployment situation in this province; not only do the dairy farmers provide jobs for workers, but the creameries manufacturing butter also provide jobs for workers directly and for workers in firms manufacturing supplies, providing transportation, etc. etc. Without a satisfactory market for butter, many small farms would be unable to carry on resulting in the operator and his family entering the existing labour pool thus adding to unemployment.

No one has made a satisfactory economic study of what margarine does to the rural economy. Many people have a firm belief that it doesn't matter because margarine is made from vegetable oil and that it is an agricultural product—so why all the fuss about rural economy? No one denies that margarine is a highly nutritious food—but let's look what it's made of. The following chart shows the composition of margarine for 1960, 1961 and 10 months of 1962.

heart disease, nor is it known that certain fats are harmful."

"The anti-fat, anti-cholesterol fad is not just foolish and futile. It also carries some risk."

Some of the authorities are of the opinion that overeating, lack of exercise and nervous tension have a greater effect on heart disease than any single article of diet. (Free copies of the A.M.A. article can be obtained by writing to the Secretary of the Alberta Dairymen's Association, 10201-104th Street, Edmonton, Alta.)

This publication states that dairy products including butter should form a part of everyone's diet. From an economic standpoint it is important to all Albertans that the consumption of butter be continued and if at all possible increased. Many in the dairy industry feel that if coloring of margarine were now permitted that the sale of butter would drop, with a resultant depressing effect on the rural economy.

So this IS your business.

IF YOU WRITE TO YOUR MEMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE TELLING HIM YOU ARE AGAINST THE COLORING OF MARGARINE YOU WILL HAVE PLAYED YOUR PART IN MAINTAINING A HEALTHY RURAL ECONOMY.

THE ALBERTA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION
(Advertisement)

Mr. Gale. He is working for a salary and he is putting in his time, but suppose a man had a share—we'll say one share, to make it easy—of that stock worth \$10. Up to 1953, it is quite true, that they did not pay any dividends on that stock, they plowed it back into the business, but in 1953 they split that share, and issued two new shares, scot free and tax free. Then in 1956 they split the stock again, this time five to one, so that the man who had originally one share now has 15 shares. Mind you, he has not done any work in connection with this. All he had to do was put the share in a safety deposit box some place. The farmer, of course, if he had gone off and left his homestead, how much do you think it would have increased in value? Not very much. The man who had the Calgary Power stock and who did not do one hand's turn to increase the value of it, now finds himself with 15 shares, which last year totalled as high as \$30 a piece on the stock exchange. If we have public ownership, the capital gains would belong to the people.

DIVIDENDS

"Since 1947 each one of those shares has had dividends totalling \$34.50 paid to the holder. The last two years, Calgary Power has paid \$2,100,000 to the holders of the common stock as dividends. Actually, only about one third of the earnings were paid back. After all expenses and dividends to the preferred shareholders were paid there was over six million dollars that belonged to the holders of the common stock. The other four million dollars was plowed back into the business, but the net result was that last year the common stock holders made a gain of eighteen dollars on each original ten dollar share. That, in my figures, is 180%.

"I am going to quote from a pamphlet, 'More Power to Albertans,' very well written, well printed, a very expensive booklet no doubt. It says: 'The utility companies have not confined themselves to supplying cities, towns and more thickly settled areas of the province. They have ventured out into rural areas and brought electric service within the reach of all.' Did they bring the electric

service to your farm? You know perfectly well they did not. You did that yourself.

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

"I think it is quite a useless expense to have three power companies in the province with three boards of directors, three head offices, three general managers, no matter how good they are, because they are doing duplicate work, and we can also eliminate the expense of income tax. Mr. Gale will tell you, of course, that this is not really an expense, it goes to the government and so on, but we will be in the position in Alberta pretty soon where we will be the only province paying income tax and it amounted to over six million dollars in 1961. Do you realize that when companies pay taxes they must collect that off you? Don't ever let anybody kid you that a company of any kind is paying taxes out of its own pocket. It collects those off you in the price of the goods it has to sell, so there is nothing in this question about paying tax, in my opinion.

"The next point is that we

should expect to get lower rates on power where you have public ownership. Mr. Gale has quoted you a lot of statistics. You know I can quote you a whole lot more. In Manitoba the rate, according to the DBS is 1.82 a kilowatt hour. In Ontario it is 2.01, in B.C. it is 1.59, in Alberta it is 2.20. That also, of course, includes Edmonton rates. In Alberta public power rates are 20% below private power rates. In B.C., the B.C. Electric, a privately owned company, started a long time ago to electrify all the paying parts of B.C., but would not go out where it would not pay and the B.C. government had to set up in the forties the B.C. Power Commission to electrify the non-paying parts. B.C. Electric did not mind that. They had the paying parts.

BRAZEAU DAM

"For the Brazeau dam, which Mr. Gale did not mention, the Government of Alberta is lending fourteen million dollars to Calgary Power without interest to build that dam. It is true the Government has a purpose in doing that, but Mr. Manning stated that it

would cost the Province between eight and nine million dollars in loss of interest on that particular deal.

"Publicly owned power will be our own, there will be no control by any authority for it in this province. I want to tell you that Calgary Power is listed down the hill here as a foreign company. It is not outside Canada, but its directors mostly live in Montreal. I am going to give you another example. There is a company called International Utilities, they are a holding company, they won't do anything themselves, they hold shares for other companies. They were organized in Maryland in the US in 1924. They moved into Canada here this last year, I understood for tax purposes. They have four subsidiaries here in Alberta: Canadian Utilities, one of our power companies; Northern Utilities is another; Northwestern Utilities, which is the gas company in Edmonton; Canadian Western Natural Gas, which is a gas company in Calgary. These are all subsidiaries of a foreign company. Is that a healthy situation?

"I contend that we can expect a better deal for farmers under public power control in this province. Certainly if we had public power we would not have needed to invest 58 million dollars to electrify our farms. Certainly there is no greater condemnation of the private companies in this province than that they were willing to electrify the paying parts in this province and left the farmers holding the bag when it came to electrifying their farms. Fifty-eight million dollars! Don't you think we needed that to build buildings and to improve our farms instead of sinking it into a power system that we have no real ownership of. Last year, according to the Alberta Power Commission the average rate used on the farms in Alberta was 360 kilowatt hours a month. In order to get a fair comparison of what that actually costs farmers, you have to take into consideration the investment the farmers have in the lines. In Alberta that amounts to about \$1,050 a farm. When you add that to the price of power, it makes the 360 kilowatt hours cost you 14.07 or 3.93 cents a kilowatt hour, nearly 4 cents. Saskatchewan has a much harder job to electrify the country than we have here, because of the greater scatteredness and less-concentration of population. That 360 K.W. hours of power costs you in Saskatchewan \$14.00, ten cents less than in Alberta when you take in consideration also the amount the farmer there has invested. When you go to B.C., it would cost you \$9.10 or 2.25 cents a kilowatt hour. (Mr. Young meant apparently 2.53c.—Ed.). These figures are taken right from the B.C. Power Commission's own book. In Manitoba it costs you \$8.10, 2.25 cents a kilowatt hour.

THE R.E.A.'s

There are 360 R.E.A.'s in this province and I would say that there is a lot of inequity in the whole thing. There is utter inequity between farmers and between areas, between farmers in the same area, between a large farm and a small farm. It is an absolutely inequitable system. That is why the R.E.A. system to my mind, is a tremendous amount of wasted time. This is the only province in Canada where they have such a system. My figures are that in 360 R.E.A.'s at an average cost of about \$300 a year, \$108,000 is wasted on something farmers don't want at all. I think if we have public power here, which we are going to have, we will get our reserves back and we will have no further responsibility.

"My last point is that we should build something for ourselves. A power system of our own, like the Ontario Hydro, which the people of Ontario have, is something for the future where the gains and the increase in value and the size of the system all belong to us.

I have not much pride in owning a few more or less run down R.E.A.

lines, but I would have pride in owning a common system in Alberta. I have pride in our telephone system in Alberta, one of the best in Canada. The motto of the Ontario Hydro Power Commission is that the gifts of nature are for the people. I believe emphatically in that. The Ontario Hydro started in 1907, I don't know that they said anything about socialism then. The gifts of nature are for the people. To my mind the gifts of nature are not for Calgary Power or any other kind of power, they should be for us."

Mr. Gale:

"I know Mr. Young promised to bring up the cost of telephones to illustrate what public ownership does as against private ownership and he will probably use the Bell telephone system, where a business telephone costs something like \$16 and here it costs something like \$6. I think we must remember that under the Bell system they are paying for the system they get. They are paying for the number of connections that you get by dialing and you can get about ten times the number of connections that you can get by dialing on their system than you can here. Then the cost will naturally be higher, because the installation is more costly.

"Mr. Young talked about savings under public ownership. The only thing I can see that would be a saving is by eliminating the tax burden and I don't think this is going to advance the interests of us people here, unless it can be through spreading them out more equitably.

BRAZEAU DAM

"The Brazeau dam was built primarily for the purpose of supplying water for anti-pollution purposes downstream in that area. When we were approached to build that dam as a power dam, we said no. We can build cheaper sources of power elsewhere. We cannot ask our customers to build something we cannot support. The Government agreed with this. They put the dam up and they own it. We have the proposition when we develop it for power to buy it back from them. Then we will get the power and they will get the water. We will pay for the power and it will only cost the government the interest on their money in the meantime."

"Calgary Power has nine directors, five of them live here in Alberta, four live in the East. Forty-one percent of the 10,000 shareholders live in Alberta, fifty-two percent live in the rest of Canada, six percent are held in the States and one percent overseas. We have tried on two occasions to get the people of Alberta to own the stock in the company by issuing shares and reserving a block for them. This was not taken up and we were forced to sell outside of Alberta, but even at that one half of what was bought up in Alberta has since been sold to other shareholders. People must be selling this because they do not consider it a good investment or they are not willing to hold it. However, it does remain that the two power companies, Canadian Utilities and ourselves, are over ninety percent Canadian-owned and mind you, I am a naturally born Alberta citizen and I am very proud of this fact, that we have here a Canadian organization, an Alberta organization, and not an American organization."

Mr. Young:

"Edmonton's debt may be higher than Calgary's. That may be true. a man who owns a section of land quite often has a higher debt than a man who owns a quarter section, but what of his assets? Edmonton owns two utilities which the City of Calgary does not, one is a power plant and its distribution system—Calgary has a distribution system but no power plant. The other thing is the Edmonton City Telephones. Do you know that last year the city utilities in Edmonton returned enough money in

taxes and in profits to amount to 10½ mills on the assessment. I think probably the citizens of Calgary would be a lot better off if they owned some of those kind of investments, as they might, if they would not be so close to Calgary Power."

"Mr. Gale said that B.C. took over the power system not for economic but for political reasons. I give you one very good economic reason: the private company had all the paying parts of the province and why in the dickens should the province carry the non-paying parts and let the private company get away with the paying part? We are doing that here, we farmers are carrying the non-paying part and let the power company get away with the paying part. I want to put these two things together and let Alberta get the benefit of it.

"I have certainly got political leanings and I am not a bit ashamed of them, but this is an issue that has come down and that the farm organizations have always worked for and it is right in line with our philosophy of owning co-ops and elevators and owning our own land for that matter.

"I am going to close by saying that I have certainly appreciated the opportunity of discussing this matter with Mr. Gale, and I just want to say to him that if and when the power utility is taken over here, I hope he will have a place in it. I think he is a darned good efficient man, the only thing is, he has got to stick up for something here today that in my opinion has not got a very good case."

CHAIRMAN:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, we have finished this part of the program. You might say that it got out of hand and maybe the Chairman did not use his authority to the extent that he should have, but I was sitting back here analyzing this thing as it went along. My feeling was that as long as something worthwhile was coming out either from the silver-tongued orator or from the equally well able to orate on the other side, I felt that it was only right to allow them to give the case as best they could.

"Now, in order to finish the proceedings as we had planned, we are going to take the power policy and put it before you. Mr. Gale has very kindly offered to stay here while we discuss it. If any questions come up during that time, you can ask Mr. Gale or Mr. Young questions. Now in order to make this absolutely fair, so that there will be no questions at all, we have prohibited Mr. Young from taking part in the discussion. All he can do is answer questions and we are going to keep him down even in those cases.

"Is there a mover? Mrs. Taylor—alright, go ahead."

Mrs. Taylor: "You will find the resolution on p. 15 of your supplement under Electric Power Supplement. This is a suggested change in addition to policy recommended by your Electric Power Committee, that we re-endorse our policy of public ownership of power in Alberta, sent in by Districts One, Seven and Fourteen conventions. Do we hear a mover to that resolution?" (Moved and Seconded.)

Lower Age Limit Y. P. Week Asked

The FWUA wants the age limit for attending Farm Young People's Week and Farm Young People's Camp lowered to 14 years. The organization considers that in doing this more could take advantage of these worthwhile gatherings. A resolution to that purpose was passed by the FWUA Convention, which also requests the principals of high schools to co-operate in releasing students to attend Farm Young People's Week.

STUDENTS LEAVING HIGH SCHOOL

The FWUA is convinced that many high school graduates don't have the financial means to continue their education in fields other than the university. They feel that something should be done about this. For that reason the FWUA Convention requested Provincial and Federal Governments to set up a revolving fund, interest free, from which could be drawn to further the education of students leaving high school.

Psychiatric Wards

Confining mentally retarded persons to jail for a period of time may retard the effect of the treatment for several months. To avoid this the FWUA requests from the Provincial Government to maintain adequate accommodation in the hospitals in the rural areas of Alberta for psychiatric wards.

F.U.A. INCOME TAX SERVICE

We can make the not so pleasant job of filling out the Income Tax Returns easier for you: Use our field service!

We will visit the Grande Prairie - Beaverlodge area on February 12 - 22. Locals wanting to profit from this service, contact Central Office before February 9.

Anyone in the Westlock - Morinville area willing to use our Field Service, please contact our Income Tax Service.

F.U.A. INCOME TAX SERVICE

9934 - 106 Street,
Edmonton, Alberta

Dear Sir:

We would like assistance and information on the following:

- The preparation of our 1962 Income Tax Returns.
- Farmers' Union Account Book. (Farm Records—\$1.25)
- Establishing a Basic Herd.
- Preparation of Election to Average Income.
- Gift Tax.
- Lifetime Gift of \$10,000.00 — tax free.
- Estate Tax.
- The preparation of a Net Worth Statement as of Dec. 31, 1962, so our tax position will be clear at that date.

Name.....

Address.....

Local No.